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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] It is the receiving amplifying device characterized by to reduce said bias current when it has a magnification means a bias current is impressed and amplify an input signal, a received electric-field detection means detect the received electric-field level of said input signal, and the control means that controls said bias current according to said received electric-field level to stop intermodulation distortion in an allowed value and to realize a low power and said received electric-field level of said control means is weak.

[Claim 2] The bias storage section which has memorized beforehand the optimum value of said bias current which said control means stops the intermodulation distortion of said magnification means in an allowed value, and can realize a low power corresponding to said received electric-field level, The bias control section which reads a rated bias current value from said bias storage section according to said received electric-field level which said received electric-field detection means detected, The receiving amplifying device according to claim 1 characterized by having the bias generating section which generates said bias current based on said rated bias current value read from this bias control section, and is supplied to said magnification means.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to the receiving amplifying device for the base stations of migration communication system especially about a receiving amplifying device.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] Conventionally, even when received electric field are strong, and even when the receiving amplifying device of the base station of migration communication system is weak, it is operated by the operating condition which is equivalent to a maximum load condition regardless of a receive state.

[0003]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] In the conventional receiving amplifying device, since it is made to always operate in the state of the maximum load, power consumption carries out a temperature rise by generation of heat of an amplifier, and it not only becomes large, but has the trouble that the dependability of the whole amplifying device deteriorates.

[0004] The purpose of this invention is to offer the receiving amplifying device which can attain low-power-ization of equipment, can suppress generation of heat of equipment, and can raise dependability.

[0005]

[Means for Solving the Problem] When received electric-field level is weak, by reducing the bias current of a high frequency amplifier, the receiving amplifying device of this invention stops intermodulation distortion in an allowed value, and realizes a low power. That is, it has a magnification means for a bias current to be impressed and to amplify an input signal, a received electric-field detection means to detect the received electric-field level of said input signal, and the control means that controls said bias current according to said received electric-field level to stop intermodulation distortion in an allowed value and to realize a low power.

[0006]

[Embodiment of the Invention] Next, this invention is explained with reference to a drawing.

[0007] Drawing 1 is the block diagram showing 1 operation gestalt of this invention. The input signal S1 received through the antenna 1 and the band-pass filter 2 is amplified by amplifiers 3, 4, and 5, and is made into the output signal S2.

[0008] Amplifiers 3, 4, and 5 have the RF amplifier which bias currents I1, I2, and I3 are impressed, respectively, and operates, and are constituted. Here, in the amplifier 5 of a tail end, since signal level becomes large and it is easy to generate intermodulation distortion, the amplifier for high power with little intermodulation distortion is used. The amplifier which can control gain according to a bias current is used for an amplifier 4. The amplifier which carries out low noise magnification actuation according to the fixed bias current is used for the amplifier 3 of the first rank.

[0009] By the way, the gain and intermodulation distortion of a high frequency amplifier change with the bias currents impressed to a high frequency amplifier. Generally, by making a bias current increase, gain increases and intermodulation distortion decreases.

[0010] For example, according to a bias current I3, it changes and the gain and intermodulation

distortion of an amplifier 5 of a tail end carry out a thing, as shown in drawing 2 (a). If received electric field become strong, signal level will become large and intermodulation distortion (broken line) will increase. On the other hand, if a bias current increases, a dynamic range will spread and intermodulation distortion will decrease. In addition, in the amplifier 4 of the preceding paragraph, since signal level is small, intermodulation distortion can be disregarded.

[0011] Here, when received electric field are strong, the bias current I3 of the amplifier 5 of a tail end is increased for the purpose of reduction of intermodulation distortion, and it sets up so that intermodulation distortion may not occur more than an allowed value. And the gain as the whole is uniformly maintainable by reducing the bias current I2 of the amplifier 4 of the preceding paragraph, and lowering gain to the gain increment of the amplifier 5 by increase of a bias current I3.

[0012] When received electric field are weak, the bias current I3 of the amplifier 5 of the big tail end of power consumption is reduced for the purpose of reduction of power consumption. In this case, intermodulation distortion considers as the range which is not generated more than an allowed value. And the amount of [of the amplifier 5 by reduction of a bias current I3] gain fall is [the gain as the whole] uniformly maintainable by making the bias current I2 of the amplifier 4 of the preceding paragraph increase, and raising gain. In addition, since a bias current I3 is larger than a bias current I2, power consumption is influenced by the bias current I3.

[0013] Now, in order to set up a bias current according to received electric-field level, the received electric-field detecting element 6, the bias storage section 7, the bias control section 8, and the bias generating sections 9 and 10 are formed.

[0014] The received electric-field detecting element 6 outputs the data D1 in which the level of an input signal S1 is detected and received electric-field level is shown. The bias storage section 7 has memorized beforehand the optimum values D2 and D3 of the bias currents I2 and I3 of the amplifiers 4 and 5 which stop intermodulation distortion in an allowed value and can realize a low power corresponding to received electric-field level, as shown in drawing 2 (b).

[0015] The bias control section 8 reads the rated bias current values D2 and D3 which correspond from the bias storage section 7 in response to the data D1 in which received electric-field level is shown, respectively, and sends them out to the bias generating sections 9 and 10, respectively. The bias generating sections 9 and 10 generate bias currents I2 and I3 based on the rated bias current values D2 and D3, respectively, and supply them to amplifiers 4 and 5, respectively.

[0016] Now, when received electric field are strong (B point on an axis of abscissa), intermodulation distortion sets to $3p$ (3 times of p) [mA] the rated bias current value of an amplifier 5 which comes in an allowed value, and is setting the rated bias current value of an amplifier 4 to p [mA]. Moreover, the gain of the amplifier 4 at this time sets gain of g [dB] and an amplifier 5 to $[(g+3) \text{ dB}]$.

[0017] When received electric field are weak (A point on an axis of abscissa), only α [mA] can decrease the bias current of an amplifier 5, and intermodulation distortion can be stopped in an allowed value also as $[(3p-\alpha) \text{ mA}]$. Since only β [dB] decreases and the gain of an amplifier 5 serves as $[(g+3-\beta) \text{ dB}]$ at this time, only γ [mA] makes the bias current of an amplifier 4 increase, and it is referred to as $[(p+\gamma) \text{ mA}]$ so that only β [dB] may increase and the gain of an amplifier 4 may be set to $[(g+\beta) \text{ dB}]$.

[0018] Therefore, the sum total of the bias current of the amplifiers 4 and 5 when received electric field are strong is set to $p+3p=4p$ [mA], and the sum total of gain becomes $g+(g+3)=2g+3$ [dB].

[0019] Moreover, the sum total of the bias current of the amplifiers 4 and 5 when received electric field are weak becomes $(3P-\alpha) + (p+\gamma) = 4p-(\alpha-\gamma)$ [mA]. The sum total of gain becomes $(g+3-\beta) + (g+\beta) = 2g+3$ [dB], and is the same gain as the time when received electric field are strong.

[0020] Thus, since a sum total current when received electric field are weak becomes $4p-(\alpha-\gamma)$ [mA] by controlling, only $[(\alpha-\gamma) \text{ mA}]$ decreases rather than that when received electric field are strong. Here, since the bias current value of the amplifier 5 of a tail end is larger than the bias current value of an amplifier 4, it is $\alpha > \gamma$, and reducing the

bias current of an amplifier 5 will contribute to reduction of the power consumption of equipment greatly.

[0021]

[Effect of the Invention] As explained above, intermodulation distortion is stopped in an allowed value by controlling the bias current of an amplifier appropriately according to received electric field according to this invention, and the power consumption of equipment can be reduced, and it has the effectiveness that generation of heat of equipment is suppressed further and reliability can be improved.

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TECHNICAL FIELD

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PRIOR ART

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TECHNICAL PROBLEM

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] In the conventional receiving amplifying device, since it is made to always operate in the state of the maximum load, power consumption carries out a temperature rise by generation of heat of an amplifier, and it not only becomes large, but has the trouble that the dependability of the whole amplifying device deteriorates.

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MEANS

[Means for Solving the Problem] When received electric-field level is weak, by reducing the bias current of a high frequency amplifier, the receiving amplifying device of this invention stops intermodulation distortion in an allowed value, and realizes a low power. That is, it has a magnification means for a bias current to be impressed and to amplify an input signal, a received electric-field detection means to detect the received electric-field level of said input signal, and the control means that controls said bias current according to said received electric-field level to stop intermodulation distortion in an allowed value and to realize a low power.

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is the block diagram showing 1 operation gestalt of this invention.

[Drawing 2] It is drawing for explaining actuation of the receiving amplifying device shown in drawing 1, and (a) shows the property of the gain and intermodulation distortion to the bias current of an amplifier 5, and (b) shows the rated bias current values D2 and D3 which stop intermodulation distortion in an allowed value and realize a low power.

[Description of Notations]

3, 4, 5 Amplifier

6 Received Electric-Field Detecting Element

7 Bias Storage Section

8 Bias Control Section

9 Ten Bias generating section

I1, I2, I3 Bias current

S1 Input signal

[Translation done.]

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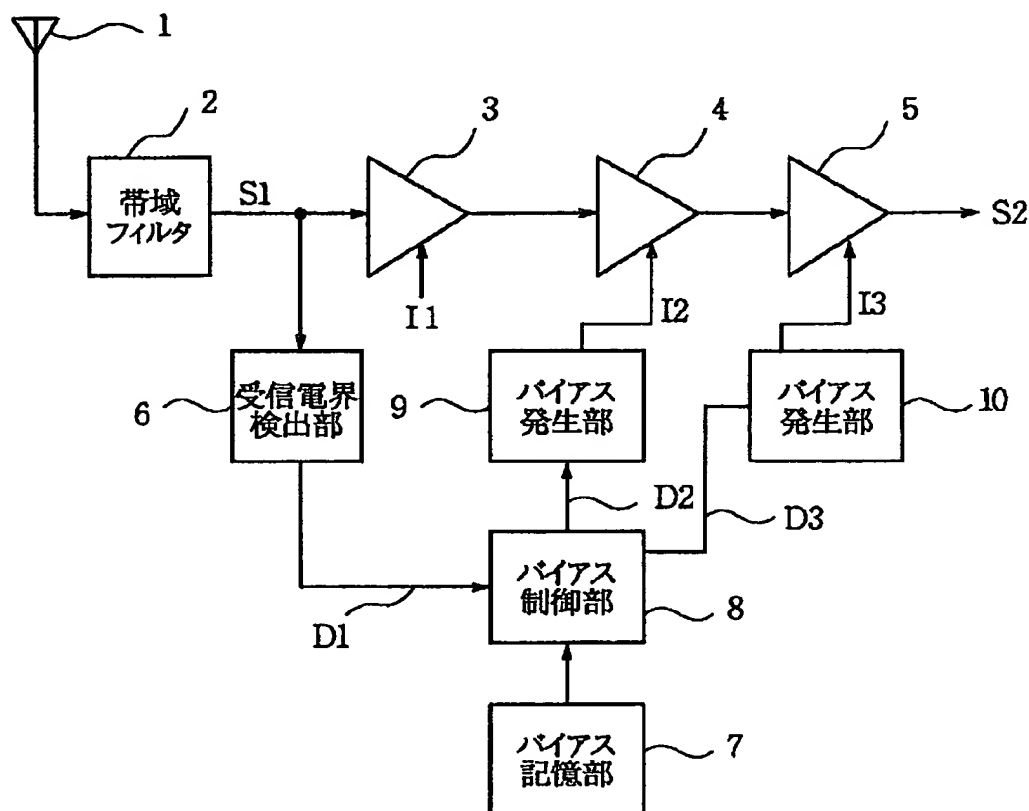
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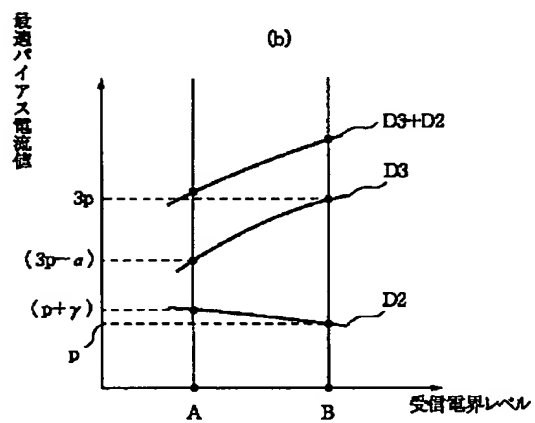
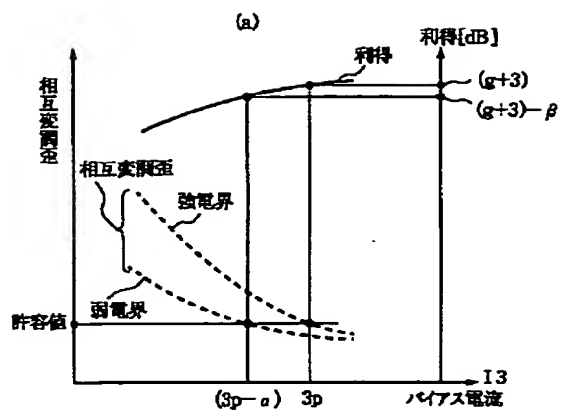
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DRAWINGS

[Drawing 1]



[Drawing 2]



[Translation done.]

d)

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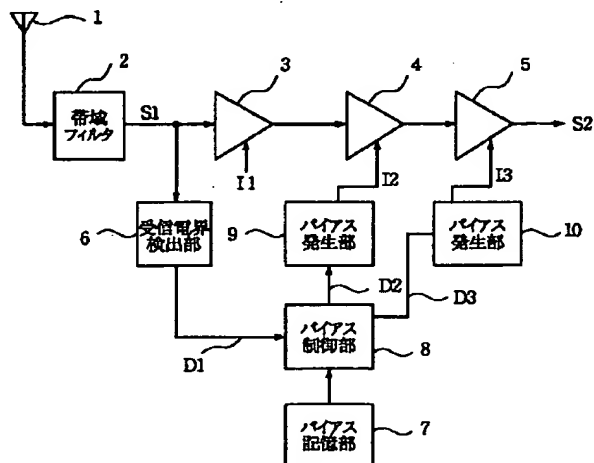
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(54) 【発明の名称】 受信増幅装置

(57) 【要約】

【課題】装置の低消費電力化を図ると共に、発熱を抑えて信頼性を高める。

【解決手段】増幅部3, 4, 5は、バイアス電流I1, I2, I3をそれぞれ印加され、アンテナ1および帯域フィルタ2を介して受信した入力信号S1を増幅する。受信電界検出部6は、入力信号S1のレベルを検出して受信電界レベルを示すデータD1を出力する。バイアス記憶部7は、相互変調歪を許容値内に抑えて低消費電力を実現できる増幅部4, 5のバイアス電流I2, I3の最適値D2, D3を受信電界レベルに対応して予め記憶している。バイアス制御部8は、受信電界レベルを示すデータD1を受けてバイアス記憶部7から該当する最適バイアス電流値D2, D3をそれぞれ読出し、バイアス発生部9, 10へそれぞれ送出する。バイアス発生部9, 10は、最適電流値D2, D3に基づきバイアス電流I2, I3をそれぞれ発生し、増幅部4, 5へそれぞれ供給する。



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 バイアス電流が印加されて受信信号を増幅する増幅手段と、前記受信信号の受信電界レベルを検出する受信電界検出手段と、相互変調歪を許容値内に抑えて低消費電力を実現するように前記受信電界レベルに応じて前記バイアス電流を制御する制御手段とを備え、前記制御手段は、前記受信電界レベルが弱いときに前記バイアス電流を低減させることを特徴とする受信増幅装置。

【請求項2】 前記制御手段は、前記増幅手段の相互変調歪を許容値内に抑えて低消費電力を実現できる前記バイアス電流の最適値を前記受信電界レベルに対応して予め記憶しているバイアス記憶部と、前記受信電界検出手段が検出した前記受信電界レベルに応じて前記バイアス記憶部から最適バイアス電流値を讀出すバイアス制御部と、このバイアス制御部から讀出した前記最適バイアス電流値に基づき前記バイアス電流を発生して前記増幅手段へ供給するバイアス発生部とを備えることを特徴とする請求項1記載の受信増幅装置。

【発明の詳細な説明】**【0001】**

【発明の属する技術分野】 本発明は受信増幅装置に関し、特に移動通信システムの基地局用の受信増幅装置に関する。

【0002】

【従来の技術】 従来、移動通信システムの基地局の受信増幅装置は、受信電界が強いときでも弱いときでも、受信状態に関係なく最大負荷状態に相当する動作条件で動作させている。

【0003】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】 従来の受信増幅装置では、常に最大負荷状態で動作させているので、消費電力が大きくなるばかりでなく、増幅素子の発熱によって温度上昇し、増幅装置全体の信頼性が劣化するという問題点を有している。

【0004】 本発明の目的は、装置の低消費電力化を図り、装置の発熱を抑えて信頼性を高めることができる受信増幅装置を提供することにある。

【0005】

【課題を解決するための手段】 本発明の受信増幅装置は、受信電界レベルが弱いときに高周波増幅素子のバイアス電流を低減させることにより、相互変調歪を許容値内に抑えて低消費電力を実現する。すなわち、バイアス電流が印加されて受信信号を増幅する増幅手段と、前記受信信号の受信電界レベルを検出する受信電界検出手段と、相互変調歪を許容値内に抑えて低消費電力を実現するように前記受信電界レベルに応じて前記バイアス電流を制御する制御手段とを備える。

【0006】

【発明の実施の形態】 次に本発明について図面を参照し

て説明する。

【0007】 図1は本発明の一実施形態を示すブロック図である。アンテナ1および帯域フィルタ2を介して受信した入力信号S1を、増幅部3、4、5により増幅して出力信号S2としている。

【0008】 増幅部3、4、5は、バイアス電流I1、I2、I3がそれぞれ印加されて動作する高周波増幅素子を有して構成されている。ここで、終段の増幅部5では、信号レベルが大きくなり相互変調歪が発生し易いので、相互変調歪の少ない大出力用の増幅素子を使用する。増幅部4には、バイアス電流に応じて利得が制御できる増幅素子を使用する。初段の増幅部3には、固定されたバイアス電流により低雑音増幅動作する増幅素子を使用する。

【0009】 ところで、高周波増幅素子の利得および相互変調歪は、高周波増幅素子に印加するバイアス電流によって変化する。一般に、バイアス電流を増加させることにより利得が増加し、相互変調歪が低減する。

【0010】 例えば、終段の増幅部5の利得および相互変調歪が、図2(a)に示すように、バイアス電流I3に応じて変化するものとする。受信電界が強くなれば信号レベルが大きくなり、相互変調歪(破線)は増大する。一方、バイアス電流が増加すればダイナミックレンジが広がり、相互変調歪は低減する。なお、前段の増幅部4では、信号レベルが小さいので、相互変調歪は無視できる。

【0011】 ここで、受信電界が強いときは相互変調歪の低減を主眼として、終段の増幅部5のバイアス電流I3を増大させ、相互変調歪が許容値以上に発生しないように設定する。そして、バイアス電流I3の増大による増幅部5の利得増加分に対しては、前段の増幅部4のバイアス電流I2を低減させて利得を下げることにより、全体としての利得を一定に維持できる。

【0012】 受信電界が弱いときは消費電力の低減を主眼として、消費電力の大きな終段の増幅部5のバイアス電流I3を低減させる。この場合、相互変調歪が許容値以上に発生しない範囲とする。そして、バイアス電流I3の低減による増幅部5の利得低下分は、前段の増幅部4のバイアス電流I2を増加させて利得を上げることにより、全体としての利得を一定に維持できる。なお、バイアス電流I3はバイアス電流I2よりも大きいので、消費電力はバイアス電流I3によって左右される。

【0013】 さて、受信電界レベルに応じてバイアス電流を設定するために、受信電界検出部6と、バイアス記憶部7と、バイアス制御部8と、バイアス発生部9、10とを設けている。

【0014】 受信電界検出部6は、入力信号S1のレベルを検出して受信電界レベルを示すデータD1を出力する。バイアス記憶部7は、例えば、図2(b)に示すように、相互変調歪を許容値内に抑えて低消費電力を実現

できる増幅部4, 5のバイアス電流I2, I3の最適値D2, D3を受信電界レベルに対応して予め記憶している。

【0015】バイアス制御部8は、受信電界レベルを示すデータD1を受けてバイアス記憶部7から該当する最適バイアス電流値D2, D3をそれぞれ読出して、バイアス発生部9, 10へそれぞれ送出する。バイアス発生部9, 10は、最適バイアス電流値D2, D3に基づきバイアス電流I2, I3をそれぞれ発生し、増幅部4, 5へそれぞれ供給する。

【0016】いま、受信電界が強いとき（横軸上のB点）は、相互変調歪が許容値内になる増幅部5の最適バイアス電流値を $3p$ （ p の3倍）[mA]とし、増幅部4の最適バイアス電流値を p [mA]としている。また、このときの増幅部4の利得は g [dB]、増幅部5の利得は $(g+3)$ [dB]とする。

【0017】受信電界が弱いとき（横軸上のA点）には、増幅部5のバイアス電流を α [mA]だけ減少させて $(3p-\alpha)$ [mA]としても、相互変調歪は許容値内に抑えることができる。このとき、増幅部5の利得が β [dB]だけ減少して $(g+3-\beta)$ [dB]となるので、増幅部4の利得が β [dB]だけ増加して $(g+\beta)$ [dB]になるように、増幅部4のバイアス電流を r [mA]だけ増加させて $(p+r)$ [mA]とする。

【0018】従って、受信電界が強いときの増幅部4, 5のバイアス電流の合計は $p+3p=4p$ [mA]となり、利得の合計は、 $g+(g+3)=2g+3$ [dB]となる。

【0019】また、受信電界が弱いときの増幅部4, 5のバイアス電流の合計は、 $(3p-\alpha)+(p+r)=4p-(\alpha-r)$ [mA]となる。利得の合計は、 $(g$

$+3-\beta)+(g+\beta)=2g+3$ [dB]となり、受信電界が強いときと同じ利得である。

【0020】このように制御することにより、受信電界が弱いときの合計電流は $4p-(\alpha-r)$ [mA]となるので、受信電界が強いときよりも $(\alpha-r)$ [mA]だけ減少する。ここで、終段の増幅部5のバイアス電流値の方が増幅部4のバイアス電流値よりも大きいので $\alpha>r$ であり、増幅部5のバイアス電流を低減することが装置の消費電力の低減に大きく寄与することになる。

【0021】

【発明の効果】以上説明したように本発明によれば、受信電界に応じて増幅部のバイアス電流を適切に制御することにより、相互変調歪を許容値内に抑えて装置の消費電力を低減でき、更に装置の発熱を抑えて信頼度を向上できるという効果を有している。

【図面の簡単な説明】

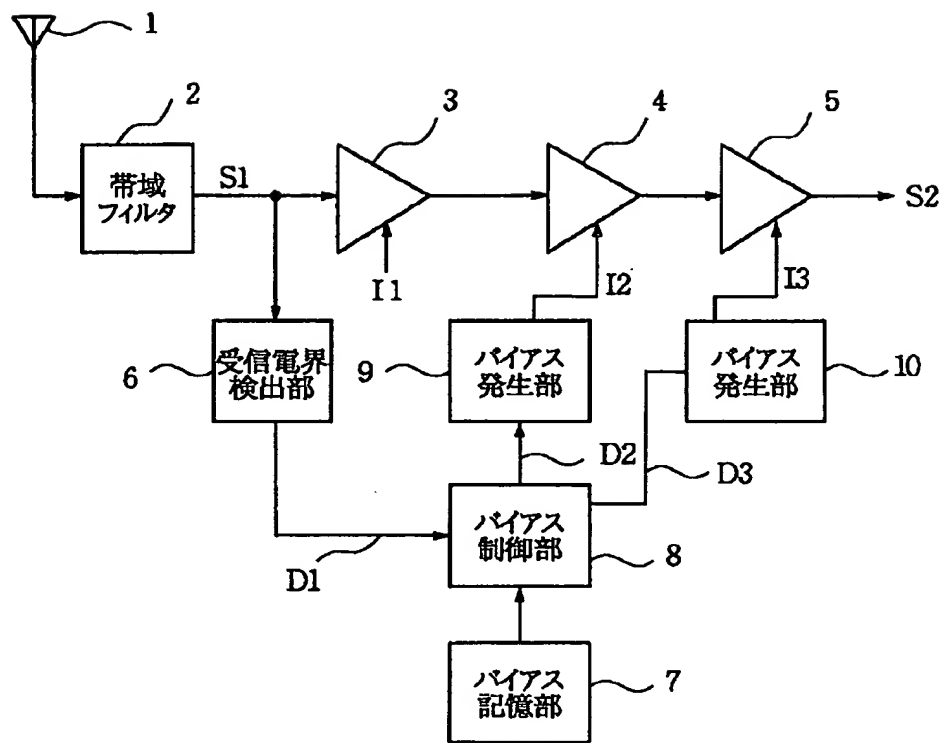
【図1】本発明の一実施形態を示すブロック図である。

【図2】図1に示した受信増幅装置の動作を説明するための図であり、(a)は増幅部5のバイアス電流に対する利得および相互変調歪の特性を示し、(b)は相互変調歪を許容値内に抑えて低消費電力を実現する最適バイアス電流値D2, D3を示している。

【符号の説明】

3, 4, 5 増幅部
6 受信電界検出部
7 バイアス記憶部
8 バイアス制御部
9, 10 バイアス発生部
I1, I2, I3 バイアス電流
S1 入力信号

【図1】



【図2】

